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With the wealth of economic, social, industrial, educational, commercial, as well as political, data that are at hand, the field is ripe for a study of causes and effects in American history, and the scholar who shall give us such a work will contribute a very valuable chapter to our historical literature.

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A Guide for the Study of Animals. By a Committee from the Biology Round Table of the Chicago High Schools: WORRALLO WHITNEY, FREDERIC C. LUCAS, HAROLD B. SHINN, and MABEL E. SMALLWOOD. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1911. Pp. ix+197. \$0.50.

This is not a textbook in zoölogy, but a guide for study. It is not merely a laboratory guide, but it gives methods of field and library work. It emphasizes neither morphology, nor physiology, nor ecology, nor the economic importance of animals. It is an all-round book, and interesting in every part.

Chap. i suggests introductory studies of living animals. Its purpose is "to arouse an active, attentive interest on the part of the pupil in various forms of animal life which may be at hand, reminding him of what and how various creatures eat, how they breathe, how they get ideas of the world, how they get about, and perhaps how they succeed where others fail." Seventeen insects (in either the larval or adult form) are suggested for study. These studies are not dependent on one another. Any of them may be omitted if there is not time for all. The suggestions on "getting acquainted with the library" are excellent.

Chap. ii is also on insects. It includes field studies, a key, a general review, and a library exercise.

Chap. iii is entitled "The Connection between Structure and Function." The animal forms studied are protozoa, sponges, coelenterates, and worms. The spirit of the chapter is unique. It is unlike the old-fashioned study of morphology and physiology. The student is directed to watch and see what the animal does, and then question by means of what structure the work of the animal is accomplished.

The classic crayfish is the subject of chap. iv, "Adaptation to Surroundings." The spirit of this chapter is refreshing. It is a new study of an old animal.

Chap. v, "Adaptations for Protection from Enemies," (A) the exo-skeleton, (B) protective coloration, (C) animal associations, (D) protective habits and powers, (E) defensive structures, (F) thesis.

Chap. vi, "Vertebrates." This chapter is very interesting. Studies are made of the following forms: (1) fish and primitive chordates, (2) amphibia (the frog is the type; comparative study of other amphibia), (3) reptiles (snake, Florida lizard, and turtle), (4) birds (pigeon; other birds in field; migration), (5) mammals (several rodents, carnivores, and ungulates).

Chap. vii, "Adaptations for the Preservation of the Species," (A) methods of reproduction, (B) development, (C) protection and care of young, (D) review and library exercise. All that is here is good. The only sin is one of omission. There is nothing satisfactory on vertebrate reproduction. There is work on reproduction of protozoa, on sexual reproduction of coelenterates and echinoderms. There is a morphological study of the hen's egg—the shell, membranes, albumen, yolk, chalazae, and germ spot; but not a suggestion of how eggs are formed in the ovary of the hen

or where or how they are fertilized. There is an exercise on the development of the hen's egg, and the use of the incubator is suggested so that the hatching of the chickens may be observed. There is no suggestion of how mammals reproduce. No word of criticism is too severe for such an omission.

The last chapter (viii) is on poultry. Seven groups or classes of chickens are described, and their relative values discussed.

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Cicero, Seven Orations: With Selections from the Letters, De senectute, and Sallust's Bellum Catilinae. Edited by WALTER B. GUNNISON and WALTER S. HARLEY. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1912. Pp. xlii+501.

The general arrangement of the book is that which was followed in the Caesar text which preceded it—that is, sufficient grammar has been furnished for the full explanation of the text, with careful references to all the standard grammars for fuller explanation. This is followed also by exercises in prose composition giving as much as usually can be done during the year by an ordinary class. A very careful effort has been made to present the essential grammatical points of the author and the essential characteristics of his style.

The text comprises the six orations commonly read in schools with the ordinary form of annotation for preparation outside the class, the *Pro Marcello*, and the other selections from Cicero and Sallust with brief footnotes, chiefly translation, for use in translation at sight.

The purpose of the edition, according to the citation above from the Preface, is that "sufficient grammar has been furnished for the full explanation of the text." If that is true, what is the advantage of giving "references to all the standard grammars for fuller explanation"? When analyzed, this means that the present book contains all in the way of grammar that the pupil needs, but references are given to the standard grammars in case he wants more information than he needs. Surely one system or the other is unnecessary. But the repetition goes even beyond this, for it frequently happens that the grammatical explanation of the text is given in the notes, together with references to the grammatical sections in the book and also to the standard grammars. I believe it is absolutely wrong, in the interest of the ultimate salvation of the pupil, to include an abbreviated grammar with the text. But that is a general question into which I shall not enter at present. I might add that the grammatical sections are boiled down to a minimum, but admirably done, and if I believed in the principle at all I should laud this highly.

The other feature of the book that is specially noticeable is the inclusion of exercises in prose composition. These are excellently worked out, and will give satisfaction to those who have been disturbed by the trend of composition